



**Issue  
Spotlight:**  
**Club Drugs**  
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# NCJRS

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

## CATALOG

### ***Publications and Services of the Office of Justice Programs Agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy***

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##### **Federal Criminal Appeals, 1999 with Trends 1985-99 5**

BJS Special Report highlights the most recent data on characteristics of appellate caseload at the Federal level.

##### **Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, Mid-Year 2000 (Special Topic: Ecstasy and Other Club Drugs) 7**

ONDCP Report focuses on emerging drug markets and patterns of drug use, particularly trends in the use of ecstasy and other club drugs.

##### **OJJDP Annual Report 2000 8**

OJJDP Report describes OJJDP's philosophy, approach, priorities, and activities that address existing and emerging challenges for the juvenile justice system.

##### **Crime Mapping and Analysis by Community Organizations in Hartford, Connecticut 9**

NIJ/COPS Research in Brief assesses how community organizations in Hartford, Connecticut, used computer-based mapping and crime analysis technology to analyze incident-level data and depict local crime conditions.

##### **Wyoming's Methamphetamine Initiative: The Promise of Process 10**

BJA Practitioner Perspectives Bulletin profiles the realization, planning, action, and support of an ambitious initiative to rid Wyoming of meth and meth addiction through an emphasis on treatment rather than enforcement.

##### **Working With Victims of Gun Violence 12**

OVC Bulletin presents the findings and recommendations from a meeting convened to analyze the efforts in serving victims of gun violence.

Office of Justice  
Programs

National  
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of Justice

Office of  
Juvenile Justice  
and Delinquency  
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Office for  
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of Crime

Bureau of Justice  
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# ABOUT NCJRS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, NCJRS contains specialized information centers to provide publications and other information services to the constituencies of the five U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs (OJP) bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Each OJP agency has established specialized information centers, and each has its own 800 number and staff to answer questions about the agency's mission and initiatives.

## **Office of Justice Programs (OJP)** **800-851-3420**

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

## **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** **800-851-3420**

The research, evaluation, and development bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

## **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)** **800-638-8736**

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

## **Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)** **800-627-6872**

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

## **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)** **800-732-3277**

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

## **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)** **800-688-4252**

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

OJP, in addition to the five bureaus listed above, consists of seven program offices, including the Corrections Program Office (CPO), the Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO), the Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), the Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), the Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support (OSLDPS), and the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

## **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)** **800-666-3332**

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

## **Accessing NCJRS Online Resources**

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

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## **Dear Colleagues**

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. The Office of Justice Programs and the Office of National Drug Control Policy help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to their daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner.

# HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and other sources. The *Catalog* features recent publications produced by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

## Using the Catalog

The *Catalog* contains four sections:

**Just In** describes a selection of new books, articles, and audiovisual materials acquired for addition to the NCJRS abstracts collection, many of which can be ordered through NCJRS.

**Justice in the Journals** highlights key articles in professional journals.

**Spotlight On . . .** provides information and resources on timely topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

**Grants and Funding** describes recent awards by the Office of Justice Programs agencies.

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items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. To become a registered user, write or call NCJRS.

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This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions (\$5 per document plus 10¢ per page). Call NCJRS at 800-851-3420 (877-712-9279 for TTY users) to verify availability.

Publications in this *Catalog* designated "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet (see page 2).

## **Corrections**

### **A National Study Comparing the Environments of Boot Camps With Traditional Facilities for Juvenile Offenders**

*Doris Layton MacKenzie, Angela R. Gover, Gaylen Styve Armstrong, and Ojmarrh Mitchell*  
National Institute of Justice and the Corrections Program Office

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 187680

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/187680.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.*

Compares 27 boot camps with 22 more traditional facilities by measuring components of the institutional environment in each setting and their role in treatment. This Research in Brief, cosponsored by NIJ and CPO, found strong evidence that juveniles and staff each rate boot camps more favorably than traditional facilities. Perceptions among both juveniles and staff were that boot camps provided more

structure and a safer environment. Despite this positive view of boot camps, there was little evidence that such perceptions translated into psychosocial changes that would reduce the likelihood of future delinquent or criminal activity.

### **What Future for "Public Safety" and "Restorative Justice" in Community Corrections?**

*Michael E. Smith*  
National Institute of Justice and the Corrections Program Office

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 187773

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/187773.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.*

Examines the future of public safety and restorative justice, which are recent paradigms reshaping community corrections across the country, and assesses

## **Bureau of Justice Statistics**

### **SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS 1994-1999 Annual Editions**

This new edition offers more than 3,000 pages containing thousands of statistical tables, hundreds

of sources, and countless features that make the *Sourcebook* (NCJ 184989) the best single reference for U.S. criminal justice statistics.

The *Sourcebook*, with regularly updated data, is also available on the Internet at <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook>.

To order your own copy, please see the ordering options on page 18 and/or the order form at the back of this *Catalog*.



# BJS

their relative merits and ability to coexist. Public safety and restorative justice share many features, but distinctions between the two approaches could lead to the pursuit of one at the expense of the other. This Sentencing & Corrections Research in Brief, cosponsored by NIJ and CPO, discusses, perhaps, the most fundamental conflict between the approaches: To preserve public safety, community corrections needs to be proactive in its use of State authority and resources, yet projecting State authority may be perceived as distorting the fabric of the community on which restorative justice depends.

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## Courts

### Federal Criminal Appeals, 1999 with Trends 1985–99

*John Scalia*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 185055

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fca99.htm>.

Describes the increase in the appellate caseload and characteristics of appeals filed at the Federal level. Following the Federal Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the number of criminal appeals peaked at 11,862 in 1993 yet decreased to 10,251 in 1999. Ninety-five percent of the appeals were filed by the defendant. This BJS Special Report also describes characteristics of district court cases that resulted in appellate action, such as the proportion of defendants who originally pleaded guilty, the type of counsel representing the defendant, the sentence imposed, and the sentence in effect following successful appeals. Of appeals terminated on the merits of the case in 1999, district court decisions were affirmed, at least in part, in 85 percent of the cases.

### Juvenile Drug Court Programs

*Caroline S. Cooper*  
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 184744

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/court.html#184744>.

Shares the perspectives of practitioners and policymakers who have helped to establish juvenile drug courts, which are intensive treatment programs that provide specialized services for drug-involved youth and their families. This Bulletin, part of OJJDP's Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants series, describes indicators of need, key elements of a drug court program, program planning and

implementation, and potential impact on both juvenile justice system components and accountability of youth affected. The resources provided within this Bulletin should facilitate the development of constructive, well-conceived programs that will improve the juvenile justice system's capacity to hold offenders accountable and protect the public.

### Pretrial Services Programs: Responsibilities and Potential

*Barry Mahoney, Bruce D. Beaudin, John A. Carver III, Daniel B. Ryan, and Richard B. Hoffman*  
*National Institute of Justice*

2001. 125 pp. NCJ 181939

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/181939.txt>.* Also available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.

Describes how pretrial services programs operate and discusses related policy issues. This NIJ Issues and Practices report pays particular attention to how pretrial services programs obtain and convey information relevant to the pretrial release/detention decision. It also describes how pretrial services agencies, the court, and other criminal justice system agencies can collaborate to minimize the risks of nonappearance and pretrial crime. Policymakers and practitioners are encouraged to examine front-end decisionmaking practices and to consider the role that pretrial services programs can play in making criminal justice processes more effective and enhancing public safety.

### Responding to the Community: Principles for Planning and Creating a Community Court

*John Feinblatt and Greg Berman*  
*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2001 update. 8 pp. NCJ 185986

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/185986.txt>.

Functions as a guide for community justice planners interested in court reform. Using New York City's Midtown Community Court as a case study, this BJA Bulletin delineates a set of common principles for community courts offered not as a prescription for what ails the justice system, but as a starting point for further planning efforts. To be effective, community courts must be individually designed to deal with the particular conditions of the neighborhoods they intend to serve. This Bulletin provides principles for planning community courts, discusses the obstacles to creating a court responsive to community needs, and offers practical advice gleaned from the Midtown experience.

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## Crime Prevention

### The Role of Local Government in Community Safety

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2001. 76 pp. NCJ 184218

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/184218.txt>

Presents a framework for using community and local government partnerships to reduce crime based on the experiences of public officials in North America, Europe, Africa, and Australia. The framework includes recognizing crime and safety as a quality-of-life issue, working across jurisdictional boundaries, recognizing the crucial role of political leadership, and developing tools and measures of success that involve the community and victims of crime. Prepared for mayors, city managers, planners, and elected officials, this Monograph, the second in BJA's Crime Prevention Series, offers practical examples from around the world that can be adapted to the specific needs of a community. It also

presents ways that public officials have used their authority to foster safer, healthier communities.

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## Drugs and Crime

### Breaking the Juvenile Drug-Crime Cycle: A Guide for Practitioners and Policymakers

*Curtis J. VanderWaal, Duane C. McBride, Yvonne M. Terry-McElrath, and Holly VanBuren*  
*National Institute of Justice*

2001. 22 pp. NCJ 186156

**Available only electronically at** <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/186156.txt>.

Summarizes existing knowledge about efforts to intervene in the juvenile drug-crime cycle and proposes interventions and programmatic changes to successfully address that cycle. Among the key approaches to interrupting the drug-crime cycle presented in this NIJ Research Report is the coordination of case management strategies to meet the diverse needs of juveniles from their entry into the juvenile justice system until they no longer require supervision. Implementing such strategies at the local level is

## Is Your Department Prepared To Handle Hate Crimes?

Responding officers play a critical role in the investigation of any crime, but their role following a potential hate crime is critical.

*Responding to Hate Crimes: A Roll Call Training Video for Police Officers* presents major steps in responding to and investigating potential hate crimes. This 20-minute video is supplemented by an instructor's guide for an additional 30 minutes of instruction. The instructor's guide—

- ◆ Answers frequently asked questions.
- ◆ Examines the importance of identifying bias indicators.
- ◆ Presents case studies to facilitate group discussion.

Up to five copies of the video (NCJ 179015) and accompanying instructor's guide (NCJ 180808) are free; orders of more than five will be assessed shipping and handling fees. To place an order, call the BJA Clearinghouse at 800-688-4252.

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also discussed. Furthermore, the Report elaborates on several key elements of a comprehensive model, including a single point of entry into the juvenile justice system and an active judicial role in ensuring the juvenile's adherence to recommended treatment services.

### **Estimation of Cocaine Availability 1996–1999**

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2000. 88 pp. NCJ 187081

*Available only electronically at [http://www.whitehouse.gov/publications/drugfact/cocaine\\_report/cocaine\\_report.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/publications/drugfact/cocaine_report/cocaine_report.pdf).*

Provides estimates of cocaine availability at various points in its flow from sources to the United States. This ONDCP report discusses a new model—Sequential Transition and Reduction (STAR)—that provides the best current basis for measuring the flow from producer nations through transit zones, across the Nation's borders, and throughout the United States. The STAR model breaks the movement of cocaine into a series of stages based on its cultivation, production, transportation, and marketing. The results of two new efforts, the Border Allocation Model and the Domestic Allocation Model, are also described. The report will be useful to analysts and decisionmakers interested in the availability of cocaine at various locations of its flow from source to street.

### **Estimation of Heroin Availability 1995–1998**

*Patrick Johnston, William Rhodes, and Kyla Carrigan  
Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2000. 28 pp. NCJ 187082

*Available only electronically at [http://www.whitehouse.gov/pdf/heroin\\_1995\\_1998.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/pdf/heroin_1995_1998.pdf).*

Illustrates the movement of heroin into the United States. The heroin flow model in this ONDCP report seeks to reconcile various estimation systems into one comprehensive model, providing an important step toward structuring what is currently known about the ways that suppliers provide heroin to the United States. U.S. estimates are presented for consumption, source, and entry point. From 1995 to 1998, the estimated number of hardcore heroin users increased from 855,000 to 980,000, and the estimated median weekly expenditure for heroin decreased from \$226 to \$214. During the same time period, the United States consumed approximately 12.3 million tons of heroin each year, with slightly more than half of it coming from Colombia.

### **Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, Mid-Year 2000 (Special Topic: Ecstasy and Other Club Drugs)**

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2001. 74 pp. NCJ 186747

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/pulsechk/midyear2000/midyear2000.pdf>.*

Provides a snapshot of local drug abuse situations throughout the country with a focus on trends in ecstasy (MDMA) and other club drugs. ONDCP's biannual Pulse Check regularly addresses four drugs of serious concern: cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and methamphetamine. This newly redesigned edition describes hardcore drug-abusing populations, emerging drugs and markets, new routes of administration, use patterns, demand for treatment, drug-related criminal activity, and supply and distribution patterns from mid-year 1999 to mid-year 2000. It is based on information gathered through conversations with ethnographers, epidemiologists, law enforcement officials, and treatment providers working throughout the United States and presents findings before population-based, long-term research is available.

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**OJJDP**

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## Grants/Funding

### FY 2001 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2001. 4 pp. FS 000268

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/fs000268.txt>.

Describes the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) Program, a BJA-administered program that provides funds for units of local government to reduce crime and improve public safety. This BJA Fact Sheet provides information on program eligibility, distribution of funds, program purpose areas and requirements, and use of funds. The LLEBG application process, a listing of other technical assistance programs offered by BJA, and an explanation for resolving funding disparities within jurisdictions also are included.

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## Juvenile Justice

### Child Abuse Reported to the Police

*David Finkelhor and Richard Ormrod*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 187238

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#187238>.

Describes the role of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) in depicting police experience with child abuse and reports key findings derived from NIBRS data. A considerable amount of data exists on child abuse as a child welfare problem. When a child is assaulted, however, it is not only a child welfare problem, it is a crime. Use of NIBRS, which collects detailed data about crime and its victims, should increase the amount of data available from the law enforcement perspective. This OJJDP Crimes Against Children Series Bulletin also offers an informative comparison of data from NIBRS and from the child welfare system and discusses the policy implications arising from NIBRS data.

### OJJDP Annual Report 2000

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 92 pp. NCJ 188419

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#OJAR>.

Describes OJJDP's activities during fiscal year (FY) 2000, including data collection, research, evaluation, demonstration, training and technical assistance, and information dissemination. Although America's communities have made considerable progress in reducing juvenile crime and violence, serious challenges remain that require the ongoing attention of the juvenile justice system. This Report documents OJJDP's recent activities in fulfilling its statutory mandate to lead the Nation's efforts to combat delinquency, strengthen the juvenile justice system, enhance public safety, and prevent victimization. It also summarizes the latest information available on juveniles taken into custody and lists OJJDP publications released during FY 2000.

### OJJDP Research 2000

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 72 pp. NCJ 186732

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#186732>.

Summarizes representative achievements of OJJDP's Research and Program Development Division in the areas of research, evaluation, and statistics from August 1999 to the present. This OJJDP Report emphasizes the importance of using what researchers have learned to craft solutions and interventions that will prevent and reduce juvenile crime and violence. New findings, emerging research efforts, and key research activities are highlighted. The findings address a variety of topics, including very young offenders, juvenile transfers to criminal court, and youth gangs. The Report's appendixes provide descriptive lists of research-related programs, publications, and Web sites.

### Youth for Justice

*Paula A. Nessel*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 186161

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#186161>.

Describes the Youth for Justice program, through which OJJDP works with nonprofit organizations to support law-related education (LRE) projects. LRE projects, such as those detailed in this OJJDP Bulletin, play a critical role in preventing juvenile crime by engaging youth in learning about the foundations of justice, freedom, and responsibility and teaching them ways to practice good citizenship and contribute to their communities. LRE inculcates protective factors in the youth it educates, thus buffering them from the problems and



circumstances that might lead to their involvement in delinquency and other negative behaviors.

### **The YouthARTS Development Project**

*Heather J. Clawson and Kathleen Coolbaugh  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 186668

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#186668>.

Reports findings of a national evaluation of the YouthARTS Development Project, which brings together Federal agencies, national arts organizations, and a consortium of local arts agencies to develop and assess arts-based delinquency prevention programs for at-risk youth. This OJJDP Bulletin describes YouthARTS programs in Atlanta, Georgia; Portland, Oregon; and San Antonio, Texas. The lessons learned from these programs may help other agencies improve their arts programs to achieve project goals and recognize the critical importance of evaluating arts-based programs for at-risk youth.

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## **Law Enforcement**

### **Crime Mapping and Analysis by Community Organizations in Hartford, Connecticut**

*Thomas Rich*

*National Institute of Justice and the Office of Community  
Oriented Policing Services*

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 185333

**Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/185333.txt>.** Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Summarizes an assessment of how community organizations in Hartford, Connecticut, used the Neighborhood Problem Solving (NPS) system—a computer-based crime mapping technology. The NPS system provides basic “what, when, and where” information on calls for service, crimes, and arrests; no personal information is provided. This Research in Brief, cosponsored by NIJ and COPS, found that



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a key feature of the program's success in Hartford was the extensive infrastructure already in place to support the system, including neighborhood-based problem-solving committees, veteran community organizers, and support from the city government and police department. Furthermore, NPS was used most often to confirm and quantify known problems, but it also revealed problems previously unknown to community organizations and helped to measure the effects of neighborhood initiatives.

### **Electronic Needs Assessment for State and Local Law Enforcement**

*Hollis Stambaugh, David S. Beaupre, David J. Icove, Richard Baker, Wayne Cassaday, and Wayne P. Williams*  
National Institute of Justice

2001. 60 pp. NCJ 186276

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/186276.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.*

Presents the findings of a national study initiated to assess the needs of State and local law enforcement agencies to combat electronic crime. Leading law enforcement representatives were consulted on the following topics: State and local perspectives on electronic crime; types of electronic crimes and investigation needs; system vulnerability, critical infrastructure, and cyberterrorism; forensic evidence collection and analysis; legal issues and prosecution; and training. This NIJ Research Report also discusses various aspects of electronic crime, such as the most prevalent targets, types of offenders, and motives.

### **Wyoming's Methamphetamine Initiative: The Promise of Process**

*David Singh*  
Bureau of Justice Assistance

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 186266

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/186266.txt>.*

Describes Wyoming's ambitious initiative to rid the State of methamphetamine (meth) and meth addiction by shifting its priorities from law enforcement to treatment. This BJA Practitioner Perspectives Bulletin traces former State legislator Rodger McDaniel's mission to combat the drug crisis upon discovery that his daughter had become addicted to meth. It discusses the process through which the State learned of its meth crisis and the political and social collaborations that were formed to combat it. For other States facing a similar crisis, this Bulletin offers Wyoming's strategy for dealing with

this problem, which emphasizes research and treatment rather than incarceration.

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## **Reference and Statistics**

### **Antenna System Guide, NIJ Guide 202-00**

*W.A. Kissick, W.J. Ingram, J.M. Vanderau, and R.D. Jennings*  
National Institute of Justice

2001. 72 pp. NCJ 185030

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/185030.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.*

Defines and describes the components, fundamentals, and characteristics of the antenna system used for law enforcement communications. Among the topics covered are antenna types; transmission lines; functional characteristics; system requirements and design; and installation, maintenance, and safety. This NIJ Guide is directed at law enforcement professionals interested in developing communications requirements and conversing with vendors and technicians. The Guide also provides a list of references and relevant professional, regulatory, and standards organizations that can provide additional information.

### **Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1999**

*John Scalia*  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 124 pp. NCJ 186179

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cfjs99.htm>.*

Presents national-level statistics describing all aspects of case processing in the Federal criminal justice system. Data in this BJS report include investigations by U.S. attorneys, prosecutions and declinations, pretrial release and detention, convictions and acquittals, length of sentence, appeals, and correctional populations for 1999. This edition also contains statistics describing arrests made by agents from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

### **National Corrections Reporting Program, 1998 CD-ROM**

*Timothy A. Hughes*  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. CD-ROM. NCJ 186273

*Available from NCJRS.* U.S. \$11.50, Canada and other countries \$15. See order form. *Additional information is available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/cd.htm#NCRP>.*

Presents the most up-to-date statistics available on the Nation's prison and parole systems. A host of topics are quantified, including demographic information, types of offenses, sentence length, time served, parole entries, credited jail time, and types of release. This CD-ROM is the 11th installment in the National Corrections Reporting Program series. For information regarding previous installments, please contact the BJS Clearinghouse (800-732-3277).

### **Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics CD-ROM: 1994-1999 Annual Editions**

*Ann L. Pastore and Kathleen Maguire  
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2001. CD-ROM. NCJ 184989

*Available from NCJRS.* U.S. \$8.25, Canada and other countries \$15. See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/scjs99.htm>.*

Presents complete annual editions of BJS Sourcebooks from 1994 to 1999. More than 3,500 tables

## **OJJDP TELECONFERENCE SERIES: A TIMELY RESOURCE**



OJJDP's partnership with Eastern Kentucky University continues to offer satellite teleconferences on timely juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues.

Each teleconference is videotaped and accompanied by a participant's guide. Tapes are available from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (800-638-8736) for \$28 (\$30 if shipped outside the United States). Here are a few recent teleconference topics:

- ◆ Balanced and Restorative Justice (June 28, 2001), NCJ 188420.
- ◆ Mental Health Issues and Juvenile Justice (April 19, 2001), NCJ 188036.

- ◆ Employment and Training for Court-Involved Youth (February 1, 2001), NCJ 186403.

You may order these and other videotapes online at <http://www.puborder.ncjrs.org> or visit <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/blights/telecon.html> #video for additional information.



To locate the nearest viewing site, receive additional information, or learn more about establishing a downlink site in your community, contact the Juvenile Justice Telecommunications Assistance Project by phone (859-622-6671), fax (859-622-4397), or e-mail ([ekujitap@aol.com](mailto:ekujitap@aol.com)).

are viewable and printable in Adobe Acrobat PDF files. The searchable CD-ROM includes links and bookmarks for easy navigation from subject index and contents to tables and from tables to explanatory text and technical appendixes. It also includes user instructions and Acrobat Reader. The "find" feature of Acrobat Reader searches individual files for topics of interest.

### **Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales, Midyear 2000**

*Devon B. Adams  
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2001. 92 pp. NCJ 186766

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ssprfs00.htm>.

Provides an overview of the firearm check procedures in each State and their interaction with the National Instant Criminal Background Check System operated by the FBI. As part of ongoing data collection efforts, this BJS report focuses on the number of applications received, the number rejected, the reason(s) for rejection, and other processing information associated with each application to purchase a firearm. This is one of a series of reports published on BJS's Firearm Inquiry Statistics project, which develops statistics that describe procedures being followed in each State to implement the Brady Act and other State legislation relating to presale firearm checks.

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## **Victims**

### **Choosing and Using Child Victimization Questionnaires**

*Sherry L. Hamby and David Finkelhor  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 186027

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#186027>.

Presents information about questionnaires designed to elicit information about child victimization. This Bulletin, part of OJJDP's Crimes Against Children series, notes several benefits deriving from the use of standardized questionnaires. Specific guidelines are provided to help the reader determine what type of victimization is to be measured, how the questionnaire should be administered, whether the results need to correspond to crime and child protection categories, what period of

time is being measured, what the child's age is, and whether the results will be compared with national norms. The Bulletin reviews specific questionnaires (e.g., child maltreatment, sexual assault, and peer victimization) and offers recommendations for further reading.

### **Using Technology To Enable Collaboration**

*Erin Stark and Marti Kovener  
Office for Victims of Crime*

2001. 20 pp. NCJ 187528

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/ut\\_8\\_2001/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/ut_8_2001/welcome.html).

Examines the Victim Services 2000 (VS2000) automated information system and summarizes the collaborative effort and needs assessment that were key to its conception and development in Denver. Second in a series, following *Denver Victim Services 2000 Needs Assessment*, this OVC Bulletin continues to document VS2000 initiatives by describing the information system, its implementation, and suggestions for developing and maintaining technology-based solutions to serve crime victims. Denver VS2000 site participants developed a unique victim service model tailored to meet victim service needs in their community and provided training and technical assistance to interested communities. This Bulletin will help victim service providers and agencies choose technology that will best enhance interagency collaboration to support victims.

### **Working With Victims of Gun Violence**

*Judith Bonderman  
Office for Victims of Crime*

2001. 16 pp. NCJ 186155

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/gun\\_7\\_2001/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/gun_7_2001/welcome.html).

Describes how gun violence affects victims, their families, and their communities. This OVC Bulletin, which is based on a roundtable discussion sponsored by OVC in 2000, identifies key victim issues and needs, develops recommendations for how Federal and State crime victim funds could be used to address the unmet needs of gun violence victims, and identifies promising practices to serve such victims. Recommendations also are provided for improving victim assistance, criminal justice system, and community responses to victims of gun violence.

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

## Crime and Delinquency

Volume 47, Number 2, April 2001

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from* Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Annual subscriptions: \$75 individual, \$380 institutional. Add \$8 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Addiction Careers and Criminal Specialization" by David Farabee, Vandana Joshi, and M. Douglas Anglin (pp. 196-220). Explores the relationships between several addiction career variables and the likelihood of lifetime participation in predatory, victimless, and nonspecialized criminal behaviors. The most common offender in the 7,189-person sample participated in both predatory and victimless crimes, but some participated in one or the other exclusively. On average, those in the study began their addiction careers before they initiated their criminal careers, although this is less true of those who committed predatory crimes. Predatory offenders were more likely to be dependent only on alcohol than on cocaine, heroin, and other illicit substances, perhaps because supporting one's alcohol addiction requires less income than other addictions. Findings also suggested that offenders who segued into criminal careers via their addiction careers were more likely to participate in victimless than in predatory crimes. Nonspecialized offenders were less likely to begin their addiction careers prior to their criminal careers yet were more likely to be dependent on illicit substances, which suggests a tendency of heroin and cocaine addicts to show less criminal specialization. The authors suggest that these diverse criminal patterns could be the result of a greater need for income or of the culture embedded in regular, illicit drug use.

## The Justice System Journal

Volume 22, Number 1, 2001

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from* National Center for State Courts, Fulfillment Department, P.O. Box 580, Williston, VT 05495-0580

(888-228-NCSC). Annual subscriptions: \$25 individual, \$40 institutional. Add \$30 for subscriptions outside the United States and Canada.

"Crime Does Not Pay, But Criminals May: Factors Influencing the Imposition and Collection of Probation Fees" by David E. Olson and Gerard F. Ramker (pp. 29-46). Examines factors influencing the imposition and collection of probation fees in a sample of more than 2,400 adult probationers in Illinois. Four measures related to probation fees were analyzed: whether probation fees were imposed, the total amount of probation fees ordered, the monthly rate of probation fees, and the percentage of fees paid and collected. The authors conclude that factors predictive of one outcome are not necessarily predictive of others. Race, income, and prior convictions were predictive of the collection rate and whether fees were imposed; however, probationer income was the only characteristic that revealed a consistent pattern across all measures. Although DUI offenders were most likely to have probation fees ordered, the influence was very slight after income and jurisdiction type were controlled. Environmental factors, such as sentencing in a rural jurisdiction and facing other financial conditions of probation (i.e., criminal fines), also were predictive measures of probation fees. For example, probationers sentenced in rural jurisdictions were more likely to be ordered to pay probation fees and to pay a higher proportion of those fees, yet the amounts of the fees were less than those in urban jurisdictions.

"Increasing Convictions in Domestic Violence Cases: A Field Test in Milwaukee" by Robert C. Davis, Barbara E. Smith, and Caitilin R. Rabbitt (pp. 61-72). Describes the effects that the development of a specialized domestic violence court had on case processing and victim perceptions in Milwaukee. Sample data collected before and after the start of the court showed that case-processing time was halved as a result of applying the same speedy procedures used successfully in drug, homicide, and sexual assault cases. Convictions increased by 25 percent, yet fewer defendants were sentenced to jail terms and more were placed in treatment programs. Pretrial crime declined because of a smaller window of opportunity to commit new crime. As for victim perception, the new court failed to enhance satisfaction. According to the authors, this study is one of the few documented successful attempts to address the problem of low conviction rates in domestic violence cases. —◆

# SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

## Club Drugs

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Featured publications and Web-based resources are produced by Federal agencies or with Federal grants. Publications listed with an NCJ or FS number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at [www.ncjrs.org/puborder](http://www.ncjrs.org/puborder). Please be sure to indicate the publication title and NCJ number. Electronic availability is also indicated, if applicable.

### ***Club Drugs: Designer Names, Unfashionable Games***

The term “club drugs” is a general term for certain illicit substances, primarily synthetic, that are usually found at nightclubs, bars, and raves (all night dance parties). To some, club drugs are harmless, but in reality these substances can cause serious physical and psychological problems—even death. Raves are often promoted as alcohol-free events, which gives parents a false sense of security that their children will be safe attending such parties. These parents are not aware that raves may actually be havens for the illicit sale and abuse of club drugs.

The encouraging downtrend for such illicit drugs as cocaine and heroin is not indicative of current trends for club drugs. According to a December 2000 *DAWN Report* on club drugs, the number of nationwide hospital emergency department mentions of GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate) increased approximately 5,400 percent, from 55 in 1994 to 2,973 in 1999. Below are a few examples of club drugs referred to in the *DAWN Report* and the dangers inherent in using them:

- MDMA (ecstasy) can increase users’ blood pressure and heart rate to dangerous levels and even lead to heart or kidney failure. It can also cause severe hyperthermia from the combination of the drug’s stimulant effect with the often hot, crowded atmosphere of a rave.
- GHB and Rohypnol (flunitrazepam) are central nervous system depressants that are often connected with drug-facilitated sexual assault and robbery. These drugs cause muscle relaxation, loss of consciousness, and an inability

to remember what happened during the hours after ingesting the drug.

- Ketamine is an animal anesthetic that, when used by humans, can cause impaired motor functions, high blood pressure, amnesia, seizures, and respiratory depression.
- Methamphetamine (meth) is a powerfully addictive stimulant that dramatically affects the central nervous system. Increased energy and alertness, decreased appetite, convulsions, high body temperature, shaking, stroke, and cardiac arrhythmia are all symptomatic of meth abuse. Chronic users of meth are also characterized as having a gaunt complexion, poor hygiene, and sores on their body from scratching at “crank bugs,” which result from the common delusion that bugs are crawling under their skin.

Aside from legality and toxicity, the fact that club drugs are often produced in unsanitary laboratories make them even more threatening. The quality and potency of these substances can vary significantly from batch to batch; therefore, it is impossible for users to know exactly what they are ingesting. Additionally, substitute drugs are sometimes sold in place of the real thing without the user’s knowledge. For example, PMA (paramethoxyamphetamine) has been used as a substitute for MDMA. When users take PMA thinking they are really ingesting MDMA, they often think they have taken weak ecstasy. They then ingest more of the substance to attain a better high, which sometimes results in death.

Because of such dangers, communities and law enforcement agencies are developing antirave initiatives to try to curb the use of club drugs. For example, they are passing new ordinances that establish juvenile curfews and licensing requirements for large public gatherings and are enforcing existing fire codes and health, safety, and liquor laws. However, according to a statement made to Congress (July 25, 2000) by Alan Leshner, Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, research has indicated that MDMA use is spreading beyond the more traditional rave setting and into both urban and rural populations and that MDMA is being combined with other drugs, such as LSD and alcohol, resulting in a potentially more lethal situation.

The resources listed below provide more information on the consequences and prevalence of club drug use and detail efforts to curb the demand for and culture of club drugs.

## Publications

### Consequences

#### The Hallucinogen PMA: Dancing with Death (DEA Intelligence Brief)

Available electronically at <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/intel/20025intellbrief.pdf>.

Presents information about the effects, abuse, availability, production, and distribution of the stimulant PMA (paramethoxyamphetamine), which is sometimes used as a substitute for MDMA.

#### Meth Matters: Report on Methamphetamine Users in Five Western Cities (NCJ 176331)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/176331.htm>.

Explores the dynamics of meth production, distribution, and use based on interviews with arrestees in five western U.S. cities.

#### Recognizing the Dangers of GHB (NCJ 182967)

Examines the dangers of gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and the difficulties associated with its detection.

### Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault and Rape

#### Drug-Facilitated Rape: Looking for the Missing Pieces (NCJ 181731)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000243c.pdf>.

Summarizes findings on drug-facilitated rape, highlights actions being taken to reduce this crime, and describes investigation techniques to use when responding to such offenses.

#### Drug-Facilitated Rape Series, Part One: Date Rape Drugs (NCJ 183193)

Introduces prosecutors and law enforcement officials to the drugs most often associated with sexual assaults.

#### Drug-Facilitated Rape Series, Part Two: Using the Expert Toxicologist (NCJ 184532)

Discusses the potential value of testimony from toxicology and pharmacology experts in drug-facilitated sexual assault cases, particularly their knowledge of the collection of urine and blood samples from the victim and crime laboratory capabilities.



## Make the Grade at "The School Zone"

—<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/prevent/schoolzone/index.html>—

"The School Zone" Web site, developed and sponsored by ONDCP, provides drug information for parents, students, teachers, and school officials, including guidance counselors and nurses. In addition to a What's New page and a link to monthly activities, eight other sections deliver something for everyone:

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| ☛ Art Room           | ☛ Health Room      |
| ☛ Cafeteria          | ☛ Home Room        |
| ☛ Guidance Counselor | ☛ Library          |
| ☛ Gym                | ☛ Teacher's Lounge |

The School Zone covers a wide range of topics, including safety on the Internet, drug prevention, art, and athletics, and provides a multitude of resource links for both parents and children.



For information on drug education, prevention, and intervention, check out <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/prevent/schoolzone/index.html>.

### **Drugs and Sexual Assault: A Review (NCJ 187234)**

Identifies the most common drugs used to commit sexual assault and date rape and presents modalities for detecting these substances, as well as penalties for their possession, sale, and use.

### **Rapists Are Using a New Weapon to Overpower Their Victims (NCJ 170034)**

Presents information about date rape drugs and where victims of rape and sexual assault can turn for help.

## **Enforcement**

### **Drugs in the Heartland: Methamphetamine Use in Rural Nebraska (NCJ 180986)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/180986.htm>.*

Compares meth characteristics (e.g., user demographics, use patterns, treatment needs, availability, and selling and manufacturing) among rural and urban arrestees in Nebraska.

### **Ecstasy and Other Club Drugs: What Chiefs Can Do to Stop Their Spread (NCJ 186487)**

Presents information to provide police chiefs with a better understanding of MDMA and other club drugs and to let them know the actions they can take to address related problems.

### **Information Bulletin: Raves**

*Available electronically at <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/656/index.htm>.*

Discusses raves and club drugs in the United States, particularly their history, promotion, typical clothing and paraphernalia, and antirave initiatives.

### **Methamphetamine: An Update on an Emerging Problem (NCJ 184445)**

*Available electronically at <http://ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000245c.pdf>.*

Presents findings of the Methamphetamine Interagency Task Force, a congressionally mandated venture to assess the current and future state of meth use in the United States.

### **MDMA—Ecstasy (DEA Intelligence Brief)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/intel/99019intellbrief.pdf>.*

Provides an overview of MDMA and includes information about MDMA trafficking syndicates, seizures, manufacturing, marketing tools, and prices.

## **Research**

### **An Overview of Club Drugs (DEA Intelligence Brief) (NCJ 182890)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/intel/20005intellbrief.pdf>.*

Describes the nature, effects, sources, and use of the illicit substances considered “club drugs.”

### **Club Drugs: Community Drug Alert Bulletin**

*Available electronically at <http://165.112.78.61/ClubAlert/ClubDrugAlert.html>.*

Provides facts about the club drugs MDMA, GHB, Ketamine, Rohypnol, methamphetamine, and LSD.

### **DAWN Report: Club Drugs**

*Available electronically at <http://www.health.org/govpubs/PHD856/index.pdf>.*

Analyzes the prevalence of club drug use based on data from hospital emergency departments.

### **Fact Sheet: Gamma Hydroxybutyrate (GHB) (NCJ 172867)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/factsheet/ghb/ghb.pdf>.*

Summarizes facts about GHB, particularly its use, effects, and legal status.

### **Fact Sheet: MDMA (Ecstasy) (NCJ 181141)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/pdf/ncj181141.pdf>.*

Describes the use, effects, legislation, and production of MDMA.

### **Fact Sheet: Methamphetamine (NCJ 175677)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/pdf/95653-6.pdf>.*

Presents statistics and data that show the effects, production, trafficking, and prevalence of use of methamphetamine.



## Fact Sheet: Rohypnol (NCJ 161843)

Available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/pdf/rohypnol.pdf>.

Discusses Rohypnol, including its effects, legislation, and user characteristics.

## Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, Mid-Year 2000 (Special Topic: Ecstasy and Other Club Drugs) (NCJ 186747)

Available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/pulsechk/midyear2000/midyear2000.pdf>.

Provides a snapshot of local drug abuse situations throughout the country with a focus on trends in MDMA (ecstasy) and other club drugs.

## Tips for Teens: The Truth About Club Drugs

Available electronically at <http://www.health.org/govpubs/phd852i/index.htm>.

Lists background information about club drugs, including effects and warning signs associated with their use.

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## Web-Based Resources

### ClubDrugs.org

<http://www.clubdrugs.org>

Sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), ClubDrugs.org provides information about drugs most often associated with raves: GHB, Ketamine, LSD, MDMA, Methamphetamine, and Rohypnol. Here, site visitors can peruse such resources as Community Drug Alert Bulletins; NIDA Research Reports, Infofaxes, and Notes; and other scientific data about club drugs. The site also contains a helpful search engine. (Also see <http://www.nida.nih.gov>.)

### Prevention Online (PREVLINe)

<http://www.health.org>

PREVLINe is the online gateway to services from the National Clearinghouse for Drug and Alcohol Information (NCADI). NCADI, a service of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), is the world's largest resource for current information and materials concerning alcohol and substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment. At PREVLINe, users can search using different criteria, including specific drugs of abuse (e.g., club drugs), various audiences (e.g., teens), and a host of publications (e.g., Prevention Alerts). The site even features links

to such multimedia channels as Web casts, streaming audio and video, e-books, and PowerPoint presentations. (Also see <http://www.samhsa.gov>.)

## Street Terms: Drugs and the Drug Trade

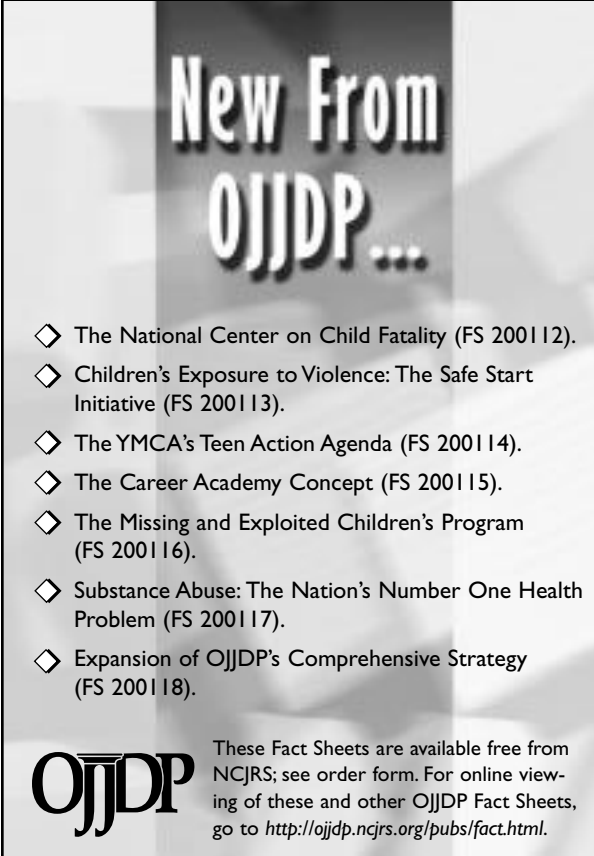
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/streetterms>

If someone walked up to you on the street and asked for a "kit kat," you might think they were asking for the popular candy bar. However, you might be surprised to find out that what they really wanted was Ketamine. For an extensive list of street terms for drugs, check out ONDCP's Street Terms page. This online database contains more than 2,000 street terms that refer to specific drug types and drug activity. The user-friendly database can be organized by alphabetical order, drug type, and topic. Updated regularly with new terms and emerging substances, this database is an invaluable resource for law enforcement and health professionals, school officials, and parents.

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Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to [tellncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:tellncjrs@ncjrs.org).

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**New From OJJDP...**

- ◆ The National Center on Child Fatality (FS 200112).
- ◆ Children's Exposure to Violence: The Safe Start Initiative (FS 200113).
- ◆ The YMCA's Teen Action Agenda (FS 200114).
- ◆ The Career Academy Concept (FS 200115).
- ◆ The Missing and Exploited Children's Program (FS 200116).
- ◆ Substance Abuse: The Nation's Number One Health Problem (FS 200117).
- ◆ Expansion of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy (FS 200118).

**OJJDP** These Fact Sheets are available free from NCJRS; see order form. For online viewing of these and other OJJDP Fact Sheets, go to <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html>.

# GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

## ***Final Technical Reports***

“Getting Down to Business: A Comparison of Rural and Urban Probationers, Probation Sentences, and Probation Outcomes” by David E. Olson, Ralph A. Weisheit, and Thomas Ellsworth. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, Vol. 17, No. 1, February 2001 (pp. 4–18). NCJ 187093. Bureau of Justice Assistance. Grant number: 97–DB–MU–0017.

Presents the results of a study that compared rural and urban probationers characteristics, probation sentences, and probation outcomes in Illinois. Urban and rural probationers exhibited the fewest differences on measures related to offender characteristics (e.g., age, gender, education, and income), whereas the most consistent differences were found across such system-related measures as charge at arrest, conditions of probation, and the nature of discharge from probation. For example, the study found that rural probationers tended to have more prior convictions, but their current offense was much more likely to be a misdemeanor; the opposite was true for urban probationers. Additionally, rural probationers were less likely than their urban counterparts to have their probation revoked and to have either technical violations or additional arrests during probation.

*Guide to Conducting Alcohol Purchase Surveys* by Joel W. Grube and Kathryn Stewart. NCJ 187414. Office

of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1999. 78 pp. Grant number: 98–AH–F8–0114.

Provides information on how to conduct an alcohol purchase survey, a tool for combating underage drinking. These surveys involve sending minors or young-looking adults into stores to purchase alcohol, allowing law enforcement agencies and community members to find out who is selling alcoholic beverages to minors. The guide can be used by advocates and policymakers to provide a rationale for carrying out purchase surveys. It can also be used by organizations to plan, carry out, and analyze surveys; recruit and train youth inspectors; and coordinate the efforts of community organizations and agencies.

*Stalking: Its Role in Serious Domestic Violence Cases* by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes. NCJ 187446. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 72 pp. Grant number: 97–WT–VX–0002.

Presents the methodology and findings of a study that examined the extent to which stalking was involved in domestic violence crime reports and whether suspects in such cases were charged with stalking. The study, which reviewed 1,785 domestic violence crime reports generated by the Colorado Springs Police Department from April to September 1998, found that approximately one in six (16.5 percent) of domestic violence crime reports contained evidence that the suspect stalked the victim; however, the suspect was rarely charged with stalking. Instead, suspects were generally charged with harassment or violation of a restraining order. Further research is needed to determine how representative these findings are of police departments nationally. —◆

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Rockville, MD 20849–6000  
Fax: 410–792–4358

- ◆ **Keypad ordering.** If you are a registered user with NCJRS, you may order publications using the automated telephone ordering system. Before calling, please preselect the item you wish to order; know the two-digit document ordering number(s), which are located on the order form to the left of the respective document(s); and have your catalog order form in hand. Using a touch-tone phone, dial 800–851–3420, select option 1, and closely follow the recorded instructions to ensure order accuracy.
- ◆ **Order forms from previous issues.** Previous order forms can be used to place orders; however, to order more than five titles *not listed* on the order form of *this issue*, call 800–851–3420 for postage fee and payment information.

**MATERIALS AVAILABLE FREE****Corrections**

- ☐ **01 NCJ 187680. New.** A National Study Comparing the Environments of Boot Camps With Traditional Facilities for Juvenile Offenders (NIJ/CPO). See p. 4.
- ☐ **02 NCJ 187773. New.** What Future for "Public Safety" and "Restorative Justice" in Community Corrections? (NIJ/CPO). See p. 4.

**Courts**

- ☐ **03 NCJ 185055. New.** Federal Criminal Appeals, 1999 with Trends 1985-99 (BJS). See p. 5.
- ☐ **04 NCJ 184744. New.** Juvenile Drug Court Programs (OJJDP). See p. 5.
- ☐ **05 NCJ 185986. New.** Responding to the Community: Principles for Planning and Creating a Community Court (BJA). See p. 5.

**Crime Prevention**

- ☐ **06 NCJ 184218. New.** The Role of Local Government in Community Safety (BJA). See p. 6.

**Drugs and Crime**

- ☐ **07 NCJ 186747. New.** Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, Mid-Year 2000 (Special Topic: Ecstasy and Other Club Drugs) (ONDCP). See p. 7.
- ☐ **08 FS 200117. New.** Substance Abuse: The Nation's Number One Health Problem (OJJDP). See p. 17.

**Grants/Funding**

- ☐ **09 FS 000268. New.** FY 2001 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program (BJA). See p. 8.

**Juvenile Justice**

- ☐ **10 FS 200115. New.** The Career Academy Concept (OJJDP). See p. 17.

- ☐ **11 NCJ 187238. New.** Child Abuse Reported to the Police (OJJDP). See p. 8.
- ☐ **12 FS 200118. New.** Expansion of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy (OJJDP). See p. 17.
- ☐ **13 FS 200116. New.** The Missing and Exploited Children's Program (OJJDP). See p. 17.
- ☐ **14 FS 200112. New.** The National Center on Child Fatality (OJJDP). See p. 17.
- ☐ **15 NCJ 188419. New.** OJJDP Annual Report 2000 (OJJDP). See p. 8.
- ☐ **16 NCJ 186732. New.** OJJDP Research 2000 (OJJDP). See p. 8.
- ☐ **17 FS 200114. New.** The YMCA's Teen Action Agenda (OJJDP). See p. 17.
- ☐ **18 NCJ 186161. New.** Youth for Justice (OJJDP). See p. 8.
- ☐ **19 NCJ 186668. New.** The YouthARTS Development Project (OJJDP). See p. 9.

**Law Enforcement**

- ☐ **20 NCJ 185333. New.** Crime Mapping and Analysis by Community Organizations in Hartford, Connecticut (NIJ/COPS). See p. 9.
- ☐ **21 NCJ 186276. New.** Electronic Needs Assessment for State and Local Law Enforcement (NIJ). See p. 10.
- ☐ **22 NCJ 186266. New.** Wyoming's Methamphetamine Initiative: The Promise of Process (BJA). See p. 10.

**Reference and Statistics**

- ☐ **23 NCJ 186179. New.** Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1999 (BJS). See p. 10.
- ☐ **24 NCJ 186766. New.** Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales, Midyear 2000 (BJS). See p. 12.

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**Additional Materials****Reference and Statistics**

- ☐ **29 NCJ 186273. New.** National Corrections Reporting Program, 1998 CD-ROM (BJS). U.S. \$11.50, Canada and other countries \$15. See p. 10.
- ☐ **30 NCJ 184989. New.** Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics CD-ROM: 1994–1999 Annual Editions (BJS). U.S. \$8.25; Canada and other countries \$15. See pp. 4 and 11.

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